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# WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 7, 1901.

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## SHANGHAING IN AMERICA.

### THIRTY-ONE MEN DECEIVED TO FIGHT IN AFRICA.

They Are Placed in Irons by the British Captain on False Charge of "Mutiny"—Are Acquitted on Shore But Are Held for "Disobeying Orders" and Imprisoned—Are Then Stored Into Kitchener's Fighting Scouts.

(Special Correspondence to THE PEOPLE.)

DURBAN, Natal, July 26.—About two months ago some thirty-one horsemen, all Americans, came here from New Orleans on board the British Steamship Milwaukee with a cargo of 800 horses besides forage, consigned to the Imperial military authorities. These men were from various parts of the West. Agents of the British Government in Chicago, St. Louis and other places gathered them together. The men were promised good wages, good food, and alluring pictures of the opportunity to make big money here were also held out.

When these men got to New Orleans, their fare to that port being paid by the agents of the British Government, they were shanghaied aboard the steamship.

When the vessel put to sea the men realized that they had been shanghaied, but determined to make the best of it as they were powerless, there were forty-one other men on the ship ready to do the captain's bidding.

The food served to them was so bad that several times they complained to the captain who promised to see what could be done for them. But there was no improvement. On the last occasion that they had a chance to kick, they sent the mess-boy direct to the captain with the pan of food that had been sent them from the galley. The pan contained a mixture of oatmeal, maggots and worms. They also gave him to understand that as they had been promised plenty of good food they considered the action of the captain in not providing it as a breach of contract, and that until he would guarantee them sufficient food from that time on they would be unable to continue to work.

Evidently that was just what the captain was waiting for. He entered in his log book the date and hour of the protest, and charged the thirty-one men who had protested with "mutiny on the high seas," endangering the life and property aboard the ship, etc., etc.

The steamship stopped at Ascension Island, which is not far from St. Helena, and the British military authorities there placed ten marines, armed to the teeth, aboard to guard the "mutineers." The thirty-one "mutineers" were kept for about twenty-five days in the fore-cabin, which was described by the Board of Trade as fit for accommodating fourteen seamen only. Here they were kept without proper ventilation, without sufficient food or water in the heat of the tropics. Crossing the line is bad enough under the most favorable circumstances, but it can be imagined what it was like to the men in the black-hole. One of the men, Wm. Carey, of New Orleans, was chained down in the engine room because he was regarded as the "ring leader."

When the vessel reached port the men were brought up for trial. The American consul absolutely refused to assist, advise or help these American citizens in any way.

This man is an "Anglo-Saxon," the owner of a line of ships that ply between here and Europe and up the East coast. He is also in business here under the firm name of Rennie Bros. & Co., agent of the Rennie Line, the Aberdeen Line and others. I am told that he acts as Italian Consul also. His business interests make him strongly anti-Boer.

Despite the testimony of the men and the finding of the Board of Trade, they were found guilty. The magistrate in passing sentence said that he would take everything into consideration—the shanghaing, the illegal imprisonment on board ship, etc. He didn't find them guilty of "mutiny," but as laborers he found them guilty of disobeying the order of the captain. He sentenced Lalor, who held a position in the White House under Harrison, and Farley, whom he considered as the leaders, to three months and the rest of the men to two months' imprisonment at hard labor.

Yesterday the term of 20 expired, and they came out of jail absolutely destitute and without a penny. Some of them barfed out others hauled, all in rags. Some of them were vermin infested, the quarters being so filthy they were unable to keep clean.

On releasing them the chief warden warned them not to become a public charge! HE ADVISED THEM TO JOIN SOME IRREGULAR BRITISH CORPS! If they did not he would be compelled to keep them until further orders.

With the remembrance of their experience in the jail, who can blame them for doing as they did—joined Kitchener's Fighting Scouts.

This was the sole purpose for which they were brought here. The United States government, not satisfied with allowing American capitalists to supply the British with food and munitions of war, is harboring British agents for the purpose of obtaining American citizens as food for British cannon.

So that the friends and relatives of the thirty-one men may know what has become of them, and in the hope that they will remember this deplorable act.

## THE AFTERMATH.

### THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE HAS AROUSED A STORM OF DISAPPROVAL.

Bad Weather Ahead for the International—How Things Were Mismanaged in Bridgeport—the Prologue Claimed that a Victory Was to Be Enacted—the Epilogue Shows that It Was a Tragedy.

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The other day I was advised to send my article to THE PEOPLE and I herewith do so.

I wish to say that the "Evening Post" is a non-partisan paper for almost the whole year, and for the rest of the year toots the sound money horn. The "Farmer" is a daily and the "Advocate" a weekly, both Democratic sheets. The editor of the latter is an organizer by profession.

Editor "Evening Post":

"The hurly burly as done, the battles are lost and won." Yes the machinists' strike is over and before we record it as history with its predecessors, it will not be amiss to see if it does not teach the wage-workers anything worth knowing.

The International Machinists' Union was organized in Chicago about twelve years ago. Since that time they have been organizing, paying dues, creating a large strike fund, paying dues and organizing. The leaders declared all previous organizations of the machinists and claimed that the I. M. U. was the real thing, that it was the messiah which would usher in the millennium of the machinists. The leaders stumped the country for about four months or more before the strike, urging every machinist to come into the fold and pay dues, and also threatened if they did not join and pay tribute to the leaders, they would not be allowed to work at the trade as every shop in the country would be made a "union shop" and no non-union man or scab would be able to earn a living.

One of the principals (mis) leaders came to Bridgeport and announced victory; he told about the strong organizations in every other city, only Bridgeport needed a little attention, and that the treasury was in first class condition, and that the manufacturers were willing to give them what they wanted, and that he had letters to that effect in his pocket (taking some papers from his inside pocket and showing them to the audience); you never asked them for shorter hours or more wages that is why you don't have it. Such lies invariably brought forth great applause. Some days later I read an account of his Boston meeting where he told his audience that he had letters from Bridgeport manufacturers stating that the nine-hour day with ten-hours pay would be put into operation on the 20 of May. Such and other lies were gotten up on the spot; the leaders stopped at nothing; even to-day they circulate nothing but lies out of the whole cloth, but the rank and file are no so credulous as they used to be; they have bought some experience at a pretty high price too.

The 20 of May came quietly and passed the same way. The "general" strike was on with all shops running. Reporters were told by the leaders that "they had nothing to say." What a blessing it would have been for the rank and file if the leaders had stuck to that little sentence, but fate, rascality or depravity willed differently; the leaders commenced to lie again, they lied so thick and fast that the air about the strike headquarters got thick with lies and false reports. Here are some of them: 800 machinists out, busy hitting new members, great victory in the west, Bridgeport manufacturers will meet to-morrow, every machinist determined, giving in New York, still initiating new members, the metal trades will be called out, manufacturers will meet a committee of the union, all demands granted in the south, all the strikers are firm, manufacturers will grant every thing except recognition of the union, we paid the strikers to-day and all are happy and firm, railroad shops will strike in sympathy next Monday, end is near, manufacturers cannot hold out any longer, one more firm giving in Brooklyn, \$150,000 strike fund still untouched, organizer O'Neil organized four more locals in the State, strikers say they will stick it out, strike will be settled in a few days, carpenters' union, hatters' union, etc., donating from \$25 to \$100, plenty of money coming in, etc., etc.

All of these statements were lies except the one about organizing the new locals and that was to the detriment of those workers. The local leaders told at every occasion how their hearts were bleeding for the starving.

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Were Highest in 1893 and Have Since Declined.

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Both without board and with board in the whole country, as a whole, the year 1893 shows higher rate than any preceding year reported since 1875. A decline is noted for the years of 1894 and 1895, with an increase for 1898.

### FIGHTING UNIONISM.

South Carolina Mills Employ Only Those Repudiating Organization.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 27.—The Whaley cotton mills here have taken a firm stand against union labor. This trouble, it is alleged, was precipitated by action of the operatives, who refused to work on Saturday afternoon last, to make up the time to be lost on Labor Day, the management having consented to grant a holiday next Monday, if the employees would forego their half-holiday on the two preceding Saturdays. This however is a mere pretext. The men who refused to return to work are supposed to belong to a union recently organized here, and when they offered to go to work yesterday morning they were not permitted to enter the buildings. They are now trying to induce all the employees to join the union. Thus the real fight is one against unionism.

President Whaley of the mill said he was willing to take back any who had gone out, provided they would sign an agreement certifying that they did not belong to a union and would not join one. They had fully determined not have any union help. The mills in this State some time ago reached an ironclad agreement on this matter, and it would be adhered to the letter. Those who went out here and remained out as union men would not be able to get work elsewhere in South Carolina. He stated unequivocally that, having taken this position, he would close down every mill here, and keep them closed till the middle of September before he would allow any to come back who would not sign the agreement. "We are owners of our mills and we propose to run them. We do all we can for our help, and propose to do much more. We do not propose, however, to have any of this unionism business."

The Textile Union has adopted a resolution not to accept employment in the mills until the owners withdraw their declaration against the union. It is claimed that the union has a membership of nearly 1,000.

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## NO "HARMONY."

### Eichmann Keeps the Social Democrats at Bay.

The Hudson County, N. J., Social Democrats are engaged in an exhilarating and luxurious pastime of "unity" in most approved fashion, on the question of the much elected Justice Eichmann.

Eichmann was elected to the petty office of the Justice of the Peace by running on the Democratic, Republican, and Social Democratic tickets. His branch endorsed him for his cleverness in this respect, and all went well until it was pointed out by the Socialist Labor Party that the Social Democracy had given yet another illustration of the fact that it was a party of compromise.

After the Indianapolis convention several Social Democrats seemed to see new light. It was learned that the new light was a decision arrived at that Eichmann should either resign or be fired from the party. There was no question but that he had full permission of his branch to run on as many tickets as he cared to run on, and that he had been urged to defend his taking this stand by practically every Social Democrat in New Jersey and New York. The reason the crafty leaders decided in this step was that the Social Labor Party was making good use of it. They saw fit to disarm the Party, but in doing so they have ripped the State of New Jersey wide open.

Eichmann violated no principle of the Social Democratic party when he compromised. In fact he followed what is a well recognized and honored precedent among them.

He naturally objected to being sacrificed on the altar of Social Democratic principle, and at once began to fight back. Saturday his branch met and the members were unanimous in the opinion that a new wrong had been done to their little office holders. They passed a resolution, without a dissenting vote, that Eichmann be upheld and that the Hudson County Organization be scored for its unfraternal conduct. Many persons were present from neighboring branches and they all asserted that they would not stand idly by and see a "comrade" wronged.

Jersey City is accused of having instigated the action of the Hudson County Convention and Jersey City in its turn was actuated by the National Convention.

No explanation or apology will be accepted by Eichmann's followers. They claim that Eichmann cannot be expelled without their consent and that they cannot be expelled as such an act would be unconstitutional. The new Social Democracy is autonomous in every way. The national officers have no functions, and are free to do as they wish. The state officers have no prescribed duties or functions and so may do as they wish. The same is true of cities and towns. Locals are not of necessity bound together. From this they argue that the local is supreme in the State, and the individual is supreme in the nation.

Those who oppose this view are saying nothing, because they have been frightened into silence by the result of their actions. They are already looking for a way to sneak out of the difficulty. They expected that Eichmann's branch would do as ordered. Now they find that no one has the right to do any ordering. The spread they are expected to make over their "uncompromising principles" turns out to be a disaster. They cannot retreat from the stand they took without disgruntling many persons who believed they were in a Socialist party. They cannot insist on carrying out their order without disrupting the whole organization.

### ANOTHER VICTORY.

#### How the Yellow Journals Herald Triumphs That Do Not Occur.

Yesterday the yellow journals heralded a great victory for organized labor that did not occur. They related how George Smith, a motorman, over whose discharge a strike was threatened was again put to work on the De Kalb avenue line. Smith's car, according to their narrative was in a collision with a Broadway car and despite facts showing him blameless for the accident, he was dropped from the pay roll. The employees of the road, it was said, are well organized and would go out unless Smith was reinstated. The facts in the case are that there was no threat to strike, nor was there a reinstatement upon such a threat, nor are the men well organized. Smith was discharged mainly because of his activity in organizing his fellow trolley-men, and insisting on the line living up to agreements regarding extra trips, which Smith refused to run. The collision incident was but a pretext to get rid of him. A committee, hearing of his discharge visited President Hynes, who invited the committee to call again the next day, intimating strongly also that he would do nothing in the matter. The committee withdrew fully convinced that nothing would come of their interview. The next morning the reinstatement of Smith was voluntarily made by the company.

The men think that the company hoped to break up their union by getting rid of its one active member.

## "UNION" SCABS.

### COWARDLY WORK OF THE FEDERATION FOLLOWERS.

When a Strike Is Called They Go In and Break It—Their Organizers Try to Disrupt the S. T. & L. A.—Soft Words from the Boss for Organized Scabbery—How the Labor Movement Is Run Into the Ground.

RANKIN, Pa., Aug. 30.—About a month ago at the McClintock & Marshall Construction Company in Rankin, a notice was posted stating that the day turn would work overtime until 6 p. m., and the night turn until 10:30 p. m. At the bottom of the notice it stated that overtime would be paid.

A great number of the men, not knowing the pay for overtime, left the shop refusing to work. The blacksmiths, electricians and machinists elected a committee to go and see Mr. Vanderslice, the superintendent.

Mr. Vanderslice threatened to make the shop into a ten-hour shop, in place of nine by abolishing Saturday half holiday if the men were not satisfied with the notice.

Comrade James Illingworth, a member of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, who was on the committee representing the machinists, said: "It would be a good idea to try it, if you want trouble."

That brought Mr. Vanderslice to time, and he said that they would pay the same as their competitors, the American Bridge Company, which he claimed was time and a quarter for all overtime.

The committee agreed to recommend the acceptance of Mr. Vanderslice's offer.

This agreement held good for three weeks. Then a notice was posted to this effect, that, taking effect to-day straight time only will be paid for overtime, signed by H. H. McClintock, the general manager.

The men grumbled and were very much dissatisfied. Comrade Illingworth called a meeting of the men, in the meeting place of Local 356, S. T. & L. A.

Some of the pure and simple in the shop, thinking that the Alliancemen were as cowardly as they were, asked James Illingworth if he would speak to the men at dinner time. Illingworth called the pure and simple bluff and did speak to the men on the outside of the shop, but as the men have only a half-hour for dinner and must check up before returning to work, very little could be said in so short a time. But the little that he did say had its effect for he dealt with real conditions of the working class and the necessity of class-conscious organization.

At this noon-day meeting the men elected a committee, one man from each department, to go to Mr. McClintock and to demand time and a half time for all overtime.

Illingworth was elected chairman of that committee.

The committee went to the office and they were informed that Mr. McClintock was not in. The committee sat down on the office steps and waited for Mr. McClintock. While waiting, Mr. Marshall, the junior partner, came out of the office and asked the committee what they wanted. He was informed by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Marshall said, "All right, we will consider this matter and give you an answer in the morning."

Illingworth then spoke up and said, "We want an answer for the men now." Mr. Marshall said, "If you want an answer now, our answer is NO."

The committee left the august presence of their owner, and at the suggestion of a pure and simple, it was decided to give the firm up until 5 p. m., to give their final answer.

In the meantime, Mr. Marshall and Mr. McClintock, who had returned, went around to the foremen and told them not to ask the men to work overtime that night.

At 5 p. m., when the committee went to the office, they were met by Mr. McClintock and he told them "that there would be no more overtime."

The chairman of the committee said, "We want you to agree to pay the men time and a half time for all overtime, in case there is any in the future."

All the committee could get for a reply was, "There will be no more overtime."

The committee left the office and all of the wage slaves agreed not to work any more overtime, and they further decided that if any man was discharged for not working overtime when asked to do so, a strike would be the result. At the meeting place of Local 356 that night twenty-seven of the McClintock and Marshall Construction Company employees agreed to join the S. T. & L. A.

Another meeting was arranged by Illingworth in the same hall the following Saturday afternoon. Comrades Schulberg and W. J. Eberle to be the speakers.

That Saturday morning Mr. Grant, the master mechanic told Illingworth that "someone" wanted to see him in the office.

Illingworth went up and found the superintendent, Mr. Vanderslice and the two bosses, Mr. Marshall and McClintock, besides the clerks.

The clerks were cleared out of the office and both doors were locked. The following conversation took place.

Vanderslice: "Mr. Illingworth, I suppose you have an idea why we sent for you."

Illingworth: "I suppose it is some-

thing pertaining to me being chairman of the committee?"

Vanderslice: "Yes, partly that, and the fact that you won't let the matter drop. We know that you have been trying to organize these men and we have come to the conclusion that we can dispense with your services."

Illingworth (with a broad grin on his face): "That's all right."

Vanderslice: "This is no laughing matter. It is serious."

Illingworth: "I don't see anything serious. It is just a matter of hiring a new boss."

McClintock (rattled): "Why the hell didn't you treat us as men?"

Illingworth: "We did treat you as men, why am I discharged?"

McClintock: "For being a labor agitator and organizer."

Illingworth: "Then I have done my duty to my class and I appreciate your recommendation. Organization is necessary for the men, and my interests and the interests of these men are opposed to yours. I belong to the robbed class, you belong to the robber class."

McClintock: "Mr. Illingworth, you are a good mechanic, and if you wanted more money we would willingly have given it to you. Only drop this labor agitation."

Illingworth: "Do you mean to deny these men the right to organize?"

McClintock: "Yes, the men have no more right to organize than the capitalists have to organize to down the workmen."

(This little concern is fighting the trust.)

Illingworth: "Well, as I am fired, I'll go and get my tools, hat and coat."

McClintock: "That is unnecessary we have already sent for your tools."

Illingworth's coat and hat arrived. Not being allowed to go through the shop, as we went home followed by a detective.

At the meeting called for that afternoon the men learned for the first time of Illingworth's discharge.

It was decided at that meeting to picket the mill on the following Monday morning, and get the men to go to a meeting place instead of going to work.

This plan was very successful, and that Monday morning the mill was closed as tight as a drum. Not a machine was running.

Every man present at the meeting except one voted to strike until the following demands were conceded.

That: James Illingworth be reinstated.

That: A ten per cent advance be given to all employees.

That: Time and half time be paid for all overtime.

That: Checking up at dinner time be abolished.

A committee was elected to present the demands to the firm. While the committee was away S. Schulberg spoke to the men on the necessity of all workers organizing into an organization such as the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

That follows up the strikes by being men only party of labor the Socialist Labor Party.

When the committee returned they reported that after considerable trouble the demands were sent into the office. Mr. McClintock refused to see the committee and his only reply was: "We have nothing to say." A motion was then made and carried unanimously, "that the men stay on strike until he has something to say."

That entire day, missionaries were at work among the men representing the capitalists and their Labor Leagues from the A. F. of L.

One man who boldly proclaimed from every corner of the borough that he was a union man with a union card in his pocket offered the men from two to five dollars each if they would return to work in the morning. On the first day of the strike, when the night shift was supposed to report, one of the first would-be strike breakers was the engineer, Baker by name, a member of the International Association of Machinists No. 32.

He could not work because no one else was working so he joined the strikers, and told them on the quiet of the great American Federation of Labor. A sign of the awakening of this slumbering working class was witnessed on the first day of the strike.







# CONSTITUTIONAL CONTROVERSY

## Between Section Greater New York and the State Committee.

I. At its regular session, held August 5, the New York State Committee (Vogt, Forker and Murphy in favor, Kuhn and Kuhn dissenting), adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, By a resolution of the last New York State Convention the rules regulating the creating and filling of vacancies in the National Executive Committee were made applicable to the New York State Committee;

"Whereas under Art. V., Sec. 4, no vacancy shall be created in the National Executive Committee or in the State Committee by the removal of a member thereof without submitting the charges on which such removal is sought and the answer of the member charged to a general vote of the constituency of such committee;

"Whereas, this rule of procedure was adopted to place the composition of the National Executive Committee and of the National and State Committees beyond the control of the local Section or Sections acting as the seat of such committee; and, whereas this rule is too important for the safety of the Party organization to allow any infraction of the same to pass; and

"Whereas, in the proceedings had in the case of Thomas A. Hickey the said rule was, by an oversight of the State Committee, violated, in that the question of his removal from the State Committee was not submitted to a general vote of the membership of the State of New York;

"Resolved, that the nominations heretofore made and the vote taken to fill the Hickey vacancy in the State Committee were unconstitutional and are therefore cancelled; and be it further

"Resolved, that Section New York be called upon for a statement of the charges on which Thomas A. Hickey was expelled and on account of which he is to be removed from the State Committee, and that thereafter he be called upon to submit his answer in writing, and that thereupon both the charges and the answer be referred to a general vote of the membership in the State of New York."

### II.

At its regular session, held August 10, the General Committee of Section Greater New York resolved by a vote of 40 delegates, 3 refusing to vote and 10 absent, to send the following letter to the National Executive Committee and to appoint Daniel De Leon as a committee to take the letter to the N. E. C., and represent the Section's stand there:

"New York, August 10, 1901.  
To the National Executive Committee,  
L. P."

"Comrades—The General Committee of Section New York, in regular session assembled this day, requests a ruling from the N. E. C. upon the following facts:

"1. Thomas A. Hickey was expelled from this Section on April 13, 1901.  
"2. On April 27 the Section, holding that the expulsion of Hickey vacated his seat in the State Committee of which he was a member, made nominations to fill such vacancy and properly notified the State Committee.

"3. On June 23, 1901, the State Committee issued a call for a general vote to fill the vacancy created by Hickey's expulsion with the nominees presented by Section New York. The general vote was to close on August 1, 1901.  
"4. On August 5, at a regular session of the State Committee, Hugo Vogt, Max Forker and Patrick Murphy, (Alfred C. Kuhn and Henry Kuhn dissenting), refused to canvass and announce the vote, and to seat the comrade elected by the general vote, and decided to call upon the Section's side of the Hickey case, Hickey to state his side and both statements to go to a general vote of the Sections in the State on the theory that only upon such general vote, ordering his removal, can his seat become vacant."

"5. The State Convention of the State, held June 8, 1900, enacted as follows:

"The State Convention shall elect a State Committee of seven members, vacancies to be filled by a general vote on nominations to be made by that Section that is the seat of the committee, removals on referendum or demand of Senatorial Districts in two counties."

"We hold that the conduct of the majority in the State Committee is without warrant in the Party's laws, is destructive of that sense of equality among the membership essential to our organization, and is fraught with grave danger to the organic integrity of the whole Party."

"It annuls Sections 7 to 12, Art. II., of the National constitution on the procedure in cases of trials, expulsions and appeals, and enacts, high-handedly, a new procedure, applicable only to Section members on the State Committee, thus placing these on a pedestal above the rest of the membership, with privileges and immunities denied to the rest."

"A member of this Section, who happens to be at the same time a member of the State Committee, is thereby free to spurn the summons of the Grievance Committee, and, dispensing with the otherwise obligatory intermediary steps of an appeal to a general vote of the Section, present his case, for the first time before the Court of last resort—the general vote of the Party membership in the State—and thus turn that Court of Appeal into a Court of original jurisdiction, all the time enjoying the privileges

of a Party member, in violation of Section 12, Art. II., of the constitution which provides: 'No expelled or suspended member shall be accorded the privileges of a member of the Party unless properly reinstated.' This is no imaginary or exaggerated hypothesis. It fits exactly the Hickey case. He was summoned by the Grievance Committee of this Section. He spurned the summons, and was expelled under the ruling of the National Executive Committee, made on May 3, 1901, to wit: 'No member of the Party can appeal from the decision of his Section or from a decision of its delegated central body, if such member has refused to appear before the Grievance Committee of the Section to stand trial.'

"But the conduct of the majority of the State Committee goes further in its mischievous effect. It exposes the organic integrity of the Party to the danger of non-Party members being in the State Committee. The primary laws of some States, Massachusetts for instance, compel the Party to submit to this danger. The danger has no theory there. It became a fact during the late Kangaroo riots. And not slight were the troubles and trials that the Party was there put to, in order to counteract the danger. Now, then, the danger that the capitalist conception of a political Party inflicts upon our Party organization in Massachusetts, the majority of the State Committee of this State, where, fortunately as yet, no such public law threatens the organic integrity of our Party, would deliberately inject into our constitution. We hold that the provisions for removals from the State Committee can and do apply only to removals from office without affecting membership in the Party. As such, the said provisions are beneficent and wise; the interpretation, however, put upon them by the majority of the State Committee, wrenches them out of joint, and renders them preposterous, where it does not turn them into engines for mischief."

"In this grave conflict of opinion we request the National Executive Committee to make a definite ruling upon the question whether it is correct or incorrect to hold: 'All offices held by a Party member become vacant upon his expulsion from the Party.'"

"For the General Committee, Section New York, S. L. P.  
"LAZARUS ABELSON, Organizer."

### III.

#### Written Statement Submitted to the N. E. C. on Behalf of the State Committee, Aug. 16th.

#### TO THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY:

COMRADES—We herewith submit our reply to the statement of the General Committee of Section New York adopted at its meeting of August 10th, 1901.

The State Convention elected seven members of Section New York to serve as the whole State's representation in the position of members of the State Committee. The members of the State Committee so elected received a special mandate from the State membership. And at the same time the State Convention, schooled by previous experience, adopted provisions to prevent the Section from which its State Committee-men were selected, from taking the State's mandate away without the State's consent.

TO THIS END THE REGULATIONS APPLYING TO THE ELECTION AND REMOVAL OF THE NATIONAL OFFICERS OF THE PARTY WERE MADE APPLICABLE TO THE STATE COMMITTEE with the modification that the demand of the Senate Districts in two counties is necessary to inaugurate a general vote for the removal of any member.

What was aimed at when these provisions about the removal of National and State officers were adopted, appears clearly from the debates in the National Convention on that subject (pages 152-163 of "The Proceedings of the Tenth National Convention").

Delegate Meyer having moved to continue the old method, the following utterances were made:

Delegate Kroll: "I think that a change should be made whereby the N. E. C. will be directly responsible to the Party as a whole and NOT BE SUBJECT TO LOCAL CHANGES that are liable to take place at any time, due to unusual influences or perhaps to the treachery of one or two individuals."

National Secretary Kuhn: "I would like to say... that, if I know anything at all about the sentiment of the Party as it is reflected in the communications received at the office, the present system will not be approved and any proposition to retain it will be voted down. There is an absolute desire to do away with a system that made it possible to set up a claim such as was set up by the Kangaroos. It was unconstitutional, it is true, but it gave them a handle, nevertheless. If at that time we had had a provision such as now proposed by the Committee (election by general vote of the whole Party) the pretence set up by the Kangaroos could not have been set up. Immediately the matter would have gone to the entire Party, and Kangaroism would have been knocked in the head right there and then."

In this connection that part of Kuhn's speech is significant that recited the probability of frequent changes appearing in the N. E. C., and in this recital he never refers to any change effected by the action of the seat of the N. E. C. expelling a National officer from membership or suspending him).

Delegate De Leon: "In my estimation the thing above all others that enabled the Kangaroos to give us the trouble they did, except the ownership of the

machinery of the Party press, was THIS CLAUSE THAT LOCATED IN A SECTION THAT ELECTED THE N. E. C. THE POWER TO SUSPEND AND OTHERWISE REMOVE. If the Committee on Constitution has a provision by which the members of the N. E. C. can be removed upon the same principle that an amendment to the constitution can be made, it is absolutely correct."

It is now claimed that this whole clause about placing the National officers beyond the control of local sections merely referred to the accomplishment of this result through removals from office without affecting membership in the Party. It is claimed that the safeguards adopted do not apply to the same result being accomplished under some other form.

The claim is unreasonable, what was evidently aimed at was to take away the power from the seat of the N. E. C. and thereby the temptation to meddle with the make-up of that Committee. Let us assume the case of a serious disagreement between the N. E. C. and a majority of the membership constituting the seat. In that event the attitude of the N. E. C. would be likely to be so irritating to the local membership as to be looked upon by them as treacherous. Treason is certainly one of the offences which should be punished by expulsion from membership.

The Section, to which such N. E. C. members belong, looking upon their conduct as treasonable, would have before it two ways of accomplishing the removal of such N. E. C.

The way provided in Art. V., Sec. 4, would be very long-winded and perhaps doubtful of the desired result, requiring a general vote of the entire party membership and involving the chance of an adverse vote.

The other way would be by way of charges before the Grievance Committee. The members of the N. E. C. accused before the Grievance Committee of their Section, on account of their action as national officers, would be in duty bound to refuse to answer such charges, because by answering them they would admit the jurisdiction of the Section over the N. E. C.

Their non-appearance would amount to a default and their expulsion from the Party could be decided. Under the recent ruling of the N. E. C., a member expelled by default cannot appeal. Under the claim set up by the General Committee, members of the N. E. C. so expelled would be removed from their national offices without the Party at large being consulted about it.

It is more than likely that a majority of the seat excited against members of the N. E. C. would prefer the latter course as the quicker one and the one less likely to be thwarted.

Any construction of the constitution that gives the Section acting as the seat of national or state officers, the possibility of adopting such a course practically destroys the safeguard provided in Art. V., Sec. 4, and enables such seat to absolutely control the whole machinery of the Party.

In order to give full force to Art. V., Sec. 4, it is by no means necessary to exempt the members of the N. E. C. and of the State Committee from the operation of Art. II., Sec. 12. That section is always subject to one exception, even the expelled or suspended member retains one privilege of membership, that of appealing and seeking reinstatement; he remains a member to that extent.

Applied to an expelled or suspended member of the National Executive Committee or State Committee this section deprives him of the right of exercising the functions of his office, but he continues as a nominal member of such Committee for the purpose of the general vote of the entire constituency from which he holds his mandate.

The necessity of so safe-guarding the State Committee is not in the least met by emphasizing the spirit of equality.

The law of the State of New York makes the integrity of the Party dependent on the State Committee. That committee can make and unmake sections, whatever local organization it recognizes is regular. And if that committee can be controlled by the accidental majority of the section from which it is selected, the whole organization in the State is at the mercy of local changes.

Formerly the spirit of equality was fully recognized in the treatment of those members serving as State officers. They would be put in and taken out of their offices by their section in the same way as section officers were.

But the Party realized by dire experience that so much yielding to the spirit of equality was dangerous. And a change was made. The position of State Committee members was made UNEQUAL to that of other section members.

The point made by the General Committee—that the decision of the State Committee would infuse into our Party the danger of the capitalist conception of a political party in permitting non-members to act on the State Committee has partly been answered above. The decision of the State Committee does NOT PERMIT THE SUSPENDED OR EXPELLED MEMBER TO ACT AS STATE COMMITTEEMAN.

Besides, the argument fits just the other way. The courts of the State of New York would be decidedly inclined to recognize no removal from the State Committee unless it is sanctioned by the State Convention or by the State membership. The best way of making sure that no claim of non-members of the Party to membership in the State Committee can be effectively made is by having such removals voted on by the whole membership in the State.

The final passage of the statement of the General Committee claiming the State Committee's view of the removal provisions to be preposterous can be answered very effectively by pointing out that under the General Committee's contention a less serious charge against a State Committeeman must go to a general vote of the State, while a more serious charge—one f. i. that involves expulsion from the Party—may be disposed of without such general vote.

This, we think, is all that we need to say to justify our position as far as the legal side of the case is concerned, and in order to explain why the majority of the State Committee refuses to accept the responsibility for having this first

case that has arisen in the Party testing the constitutional provision in questions erroneously decided.

HUGO VOGT,  
MAX FORKER,  
PATRICK MURPHY,  
Majority of the State Com.  
New York, August 16, 1901.

### IV.

#### Argument Submitted to the N. E. C. in Behalf of Section Greater New York on Aug. 16th.

Comrades of the National Executive Committee:

#### THE PARTY LAW.

It will be noticed that the theory, running through the whole statement of the three members on the State Committee, is that the last national convention of the S. L. P. instituted a new order of things with regard to the power of removal of members of the National Executive Committee from office. This is an error. On the subject of removal from office, the Party law is now what it was then; and deliberately so.

Before the last national convention (1900), the Section, where the N. E. C. was located, had the power to elect the N. E. C. absolutely; but once elected, the Section had no power to remove them from office. The Section had power only to suspend them from office, but it was bound to submit such action to a general vote of all Party membership in the land; only upon a general vote could removal be effected (Sec. 1, Art. IV., constitution of 1890). The Kangaroos did not dare to do violence to this. They did not attempt to expel anybody. What they did do was to create a bogus General Committee (the Bowery affair), and, using that as a stepping-stone to reach the RIGHT OF SUSPENSION, proceeded to exercise that right. They suspended every officer in sight, and under cover of such usurped legal right, they sought to effect a "removal from office."

It was all of eleven months later that they went through the farce of submitting their act of suspension for matters of policy to a general vote, and in the meantime and forthwith they turned the Party policy topsy-turvy, and remodeled the membership.

With in year after that, the national convention of the Party met in this city. The constitution was to be so amended as to prevent the recurrence of such performances. And what was the essential change made? This: The Section, where the N. E. C. may happen to be located, was STRIPPED OF THE RIGHT TO SUSPEND, which it formerly was vested with. Other changes were also made, but these did not materially alter matters, they were mere changes of form. Even the right absolutely to elect the N. E. C. underwent no material change. As the Section where the N. E. C. was to be located was to make the nominations, the Section was left to determine the composition of the N. E. C.; its 14 nominees, as a matter of course, would be the nominees of the majority. On the matter of the power to "remove from office," matters remained as they were formerly: the Section had no such right. All the citations made by the three members of the State Committee from the Party convention speeches are, accordingly, irrelevant. The speakers could not be urging, as an improvement, the establishment of a thing that was already established; they could not have been urging, as an improvement, the stripping of the Section (where the N. E. C. is located) of a right that it never had; they could and only did urge the stripping of it of certain powers that it did have. And they succeeded: The power to SUSPEND had proved a dangerous pretext, and it went by the board. The power to REMOVE remained where it was, with the whole membership; and deliberately so.

Accordingly, in looking for an interpretation of the terms "removal from office" and "expulsion from the Party," the interpretation put upon them by the Party before the convention of 1900 is of no slight importance. What was that interpretation? Two cases, both arising before the last national convention, make the interpretation clear. They are the cases of Stahl and Sothorn.

In the Stahl case, a general vote of the whole Party was called for his removal from the N. E. C., on the ground of his not representing the Party's policy. The general vote was virtually all in, ordering him to step down, when Stahl Kangarooed. In the Sothorn case, he, at the time a member of the N. E. C., was hauled up before the Grievance Committee of Section New York for an offence that affected his qualification as a Party man. He was tried, found guilty and expelled; and his expulsion from the Party vacated his office in the N. E. C. What the term "removal from office" meant, and what ground it covered; and what the term "expulsion from the Party" meant, and what ground that covered, these two cases illustrate well. "Removal from office" is a minor affair; it does not affect one's qualifications for membership in the Party, but only for office: a man may hold to a policy different from that of the Party, and yet not be one of its officers, and yet he could continue to be a member. On the contrary, "expulsion from the Party" is a major affair; it disqualifies from membership, and, consequently, with the disqualification for membership follows disqualification for everything else within the Party.

Now, then, with the clear interpretation put upon these two terms by the Party behind them, and with the Kangaroo riots fresh upon their minds, the delegates to the last national convention met and legislated. They stripped the Section (where the N. E. C. may happen to go) of the power to SUSPEND from office; they left the power to "remove from office" where it had been before; they left untouched the Sections' right of expulsion over their members; and they emphasized the meaning and the reach of the term "expulsion from the Party," by pounding the former verbiage Sec. 11, Art. II., into the present terse Sec. 12, Art. II., which reads:

"No expelled or suspended member shall be accorded the privileges of a member of the Party unless properly reinstated."

And the convention went further. It

did not rest satisfied with implying an interpretation. It substantially expressed one. That is found in Sec. 2, Art. XI, to wit:

"All officers and committees of a Section or of a State and local organization, shall be subject to removal by their constituents upon charges duly made and tried."

In other words, the Anarchistic notion of men, to whom Socialism means license, was to be put a stop to. A man brings a character with him when he takes office. He is not to be used like a broom: taken up and cast off at a whim. Cause must be given for his removal. The Organizer of a Section for instance, who is remiss in his duties, cannot now any longer be removed from office without trial. The interpretation, however, that the three members of the State Committee put upon the term "removal from office," would lead to this: An Organizer, who, in the pursuit of his private affairs, raises money under false pretences, or keeps a dive, and who, being tried by his Section for such offences, is "expelled from the Party" would still continue in his office as Organizer! He could not be ousted from his office, without special proceedings to "remove him from office!" A preposterous contention!

Whichever way the Party's constitution is read, the fact sticks out clear that "removal from office" is a subordinate, while "expulsion from the Party" is a paramount process. The "removed officer" may retain membership; the "expelled member" loses all office.

#### PRINCIPLES OF INTERPRETATION.

But Section New York does not bank simply upon the fact that, until now, no other interpretation has ever been put by the Party, upon the terms "expulsion from the Party" and "removal from office." The Section maintains that such interpretation is the only sensible one, and that the interpretation by the three members on the State Committee does violence to cardinal principles that the experience of the human race has established in the interpretation of documents.

One of these principles is that the more comprehensive term always includes the less comprehensive; but the less comprehensive never affects the more comprehensive. "Removal from office" is a term less comprehensive than "expulsion from the organization." The interpretation of the three members on the State Committee would check the more comprehensive term with the lesser. The Section contends that disqualification from membership is paramount and covers the whole ground, in which office-holding is a part; and when the constitution provides that expelled members shall be accorded no privileges of a member, this clause has the right of way over all others, the subordinate one, providing for the removal of officers, not excepted.

Another principle that the interpretation of the three members of the State Committee does violence to is this: The clauses of a document must be so interpreted that they all can stand; an interpretation that annuls any one clause is false, at any rate, it can be resorted to only when no other alternative is open. When it is resorted to, the conclusion is that the document is defective. The interpretation put by the three comrades on the clause affecting "removals from office," can not stand without first knocking a hole into the clauses that provide for trials, expulsions and suspensions of members from the Party, culminating with Sec. 12, Art. II already quoted, and which provides that no expelled member shall be accorded the privileges of a membership of the party unless properly reinstated. Art. II Sec. 12 could no longer stand. If we go no further, such an interpretation is faulty because it annuls that which, with another interpretation, could stand perfectly. But the interpretation of the three members goes further. It performs the unheard-of act of not only annulling what need not be annulled, but of ENACTING A NEW CLAUSE. Their interpretation implies the insertion of a new clause in said Sec. 12, to wit: "Except when he is a member of the State Committee." When this point is reached, the acme of absurdity is reached too. So as to escape this fix, the three comrades contend that "the State Committee does NOT permit the suspended or expelled member to act as a State Committeeman." Their position, accordingly, is this: "There is no vacancy; expulsion from the Party creates no vacancy on the State Committee; but the expelled member shall not be allowed by us (the State Committee), to take his seat; pending a general vote, there is a vacancy created by us (the State Committee)." If expulsion by the Section creates no vacancy, and yet the member in question is not allowed by the State Committee to fill his office, pending a general vote, what else is he but SUSPENDED? Accordingly, the one right which the last national convention stripped the Section of, the right to SUSPEND an officer, that right is gibly assumed by the State Committee—and this sort of reasoning is set up in an attitude of meek submission to the enactments of the last national convention!

THE PARTY'S SAFETY.

But it is not only in the face of all principles of interpretation, it is not only in the face of both the spirit and the letter of the Party's constitution that the interpretation of the three comrades flies; it flies also in the face of the Party's safety.

The recent Court decisions in the Doty (Republican) and Sheehan (Tammany) cases confirm the established policy of the Courts to hold political parties to the regulations established by themselves. Let the N. E. C. countenance a regulation of the State Committee to the effect that the expulsion of a member by the Party does not ipso facto and automatically vacate all the offices he may be holding in the Party, and what is the result? An expelled member of the State Committee can get the Courts to enforce his being seated. The Party would be left dependent upon the good will of such a man; and if his good will is absent, he could SECURE A MANDAMUS FROM THE COURTS

## PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of the democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the subject dependence of the misbrist of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule. Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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COMPELLING THE STATE COMMITTEE TO SEAT HIM;—and that is what the renouncing amounts to that is set up in an attitude of rapt zeal for the Party's Safety!

The position of the three members on the State Committee has not a leg to stand on.

For Section Greater New York,  
DANIEL DE LEON.  
Aug. 16, 1901.

V. At the said regular session of the National Executive Committee, held Aug. 16, it was ruled:

"All officers, held by a Party member, become vacant upon his expulsion from the Party."

At a special session of the State Committee, duly called Aug. 19, the vacancy created by the expulsion of Thomas A. Hickey from the Party was filled by receiving Justus Ebert, the candidate receiving the highest vote cast at the general vote of the Sections in the State; and the call was issued for a general vote upon the candidates nominated to fill the vacancy created by the suspension from the Party of W. E. Wherry.

## Trades' & Societies' Directory.

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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888.....	2,068
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	86,664
In 1900.....	34,191



Oh! the lever may  
Distrust that look that steals his heart away—  
The babe may cease to think that it can play  
With heaven's rainbow; alchemists may  
doubt  
The shining gold their crucibles give out—  
But Faith, fanatic Faith, once wedded fast  
To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last.  
MOORE.

## BEFOULING HIS OWN NEST.

In its issue of August 22, the Holyoke, Mass., "Evening Telegram" tells of a member of the Socialist Labor Party who withdrew from the Party because it forbade him to serve on the Police force. Angerly commenting on the "tyranny" of the S. L. P. to place party above "civic duties," the "Evening Telegram" says:

"When Socialism puts forth such ideas as must class it with those institutions which have undermined other growing governments, and obliterated it if possible, America, the home of the free, has no place for a party which would make slaves of its followers."

This Holyoke capitalist paladin of Freedom is befouling the reputation of his own State.

The Police, like the military and the militia, is an executive arm of the "force element" in government, from the rank and file of which "implicit, unquestioned obedience" to use Gen. Miles' recent language, is demanded. In other words, the rank and file in those bodies is pledged to receive and execute the commands of the ruling class. The present ruling class has been demonstrated to be a tyrant, vampire class, living in idleness upon the sweat of the brow of the working class, whom they keep in wage slavery; and likewise it has been demonstrated that the tools which the capitalist class uses to curb the workers under the yoke of capitalism, are those self-same "forces," the police, the military, the militia. To take office in the ranks of any of these bodies is, accordingly, to place oneself at the orders of the modern slaveholder class in order to trample on and prevent the emancipation of the modern slave class, the wage slave, the working class. Socialism, the Abolitionist movement of this generation, is enlisted in and pledged to the task of uprooting Capitalist Copperheadism—the Bourbon Copperheadism of the present generation. Anointed by a noble aim, Socialism is sincere; standing on the rock-bed of facts, Socialism is practical and consistent. It follows, as night does day, that the Socialist will not be caught blowing hot and cold; he will not be found denouncing a wrong and its upholders, and then found in the ranks of these, a myrmidon for that which he condemns. It follows also that when such contradiction is found in any individual, one has to deal with a fool or a knave—a dast that Socialism quickly wipes its shoes of.

Not otherwise did the immediate lineal politico-social ancestor of Socialism—Abolitionism—act. And brilliantly was the action illustrated by Massachusetts' greatest son—Wendell Phillips. He, a law graduate, who had made the science of jurisprudence his study, and whose high literary and forensic attainments insured a brilliant career, forewent the laurels ready for him. To enter the bar on oath of allegiance had to be taken to the Constitution of the United States and of Massachusetts. These Constitutions, said, Wendell Phillips, recognize traffic in human flesh. I spurn them. He refused to take the oath. The moral idea of Abolitionism forbade him to enlist on the roll of barristers; he was characteristic enough to obey the order; and to-day the name of no son of Massachusetts reflects greater brilliancy than his upon the State.

When in this year of grace, 1901, a Massachusetts paper denounces Socialism, as does the Holyoke "Evening Telegram" for forbidding its apostles from taking the pledge on the roll of policemen and seeks to brand such action as

un-American, it befools its own Massachusetts nest.

The language has the identical ring of the anathema hurled at Wendell Phillips by the Copperheads of fifty-years ago. Socialism recognizes the old note; and welcomes it. Whither the Copperheadism of fifty years ago went, thither also will travel the Copperheadism of 1901, burying in one ignominious grave the memory of both the "Cause" and its scurvy upholders.

## TYPES.

The retinue of personal admirers who are just now surrounding the physically gigantic figure of the quondam parson, now President, Theodore Shaffer, have shed quite a valuable ray of light upon what stage of civilization they, their hero and their methods stand. They say of him:

"You never heard such a voice as his; he has the best pair of lungs ever put in a man. You ought to hear him. He has a wonderful chest, and his fists are larger than those of any other member of the Association. He is a man to represent our case."

Describing the bloody duel between the forces of the "asthmatic skeleton," William III. of England, and those of the "hunchback dwarf," Marshal Laxemburg of France, at the battle of Landen and Neerwinden, Macaulay draws this majestic picture:

"Never, perhaps, was the change which the progress of civilization has produced in the art of war more strikingly illustrated than on that day. Ajax beating down the Trojan leader with a rock which two ordinary men could scarcely lift, Horatius defending the bridge against an army, Richard the Lion-hearted springing along the whole Saracen line without finding an enemy to stand his assault, Robert Bruce crushing with one blow the helmet and head of Sir Henry Bohun in sight of the whole army of England and Scotland,—such are the heroes of a dark age. In such an age bodily vigor is the most indispensable qualification of a warrior. At Landen two poor sickly beings, who, in a rude state of society, would have been regarded as too puny to bear any part in combats, were the saviors of two great armies. In some heathen countries they would have been exposed while infants. In Christendom they would, six hundred years earlier, have been sent to some quiet cloister. But their lot had fallen on a time when men had discovered that the strength of the muscles is far inferior in value to the strength of the mind. It is probable that, among the hundred and twenty thousand soldiers who were marshaled around Neerwinden under all the standards of Western Europe, the two feeblest in body were the hunchback dwarf who urged forward the fleetest coast of France, and the asthmatic skeleton who covered the slow retreat of England."

"It is not only in its economies, 'tis not only in its sociology, 'tis not only in its weapons, 'tis not only in its aims, that the 'pure and simple' Trades Union is a remnant of barbarism, a vestige of an age gone by. Its heroes typify all this—the dark age period of which 'pure and simpledom' is a product, and with which modern society has nothing in common."

## NARY A UNITE!

The bureau-steering game of the Social Democracy is now well under way. A campaign being near, political chicanery is in season. This is especially the case in Massachusetts, where there will be again a State election for Governor. Accordingly, as becomes its style, the Social Democracy, alias "Socialist" party, alias "Democratic Socialist" party, leads the procession of false pretences. In an interview with ex-Mayor John C. Chase of Haverhill, published in the Boston "Traveler," the gentleman, in speaking of the Socialist Labor Party and his Social Democracy, says:

"Recently at the national convention at Indianapolis these parties have been substantially united, and the name Socialist has been adopted."

Nary a unite!  
The Socialist Labor Party can never unite with men who build Armories for the capitalist class; it can never unite with men who receive and accept nominations from the capitalist parties; it can never unite with men who apply for jobs to and receive them from capitalist politicians; it can never unite with men who vote for resolutions that contemplate the possibility of impartiality on the part of capitalist governments in the conflicts between the working class and the capitalist class; it can never unite with men who are hand in glove with the labor fakirs;—in short it can never unite with people who are out to betray the workers. The leaders of the Social Democracy have been guilty of these several crimes and their organization has by its silence approved of the infamy. With such folks there never can be unity, but only war to the knife as being infinitely more dangerous foes of the proletariat than the outspoken capitalists.

Nary a unite!  
And it is quite in the fitness of things that the people who are out for the plunder of the workers should try to deck themselves with the feathers of the Socialist Labor Party. Could the wolf succeed as well in his own skin? But equally fit it is to strip the impostor, and expose him in all his hideousness. With the Social Democracy, as spokesmen and whose papers, as becomes their turpitude, have none but poisoned

weapons to fight with, the S. L. P. has not and never can have anything in common—nor does anyone know that better than the ex-Mayor of Haverhill in question, who, being weighed by the workers of his city was found wanting and was dumped.

## THE FLOWERS OF FAILURES.

The announcement is made of the betrothal of Miss Helen Morton, a daughter of ex-Governor of New York, ex-Minister to France, and ex-Vice-President of the United States Levi P. Morton, to Paul Louis Marie Archambaud Bosson de Talleyrand-Perigord, Count de Perigord. The announcement is accompanied with glowing descriptions of the bride's "vigorous stroke at golf," capacity to "serve a tennis ball," skill as a "cross-country follower of the hounds," and, last not least, immense dowry.

As landed holdings are not the said Morton's "forte," what is the "forte" that, in his instance, produced the flowers of white parasols and elephants mad with pride?

In the firmament of American capitalism the Levi P. Morton, above named, is a bright particular star of no small magnitude and corresponding brilliancy. To take its parallax is to take the parallax of all its bright fellow twinklers. He was not born to wealth. He acquired it. Jehovah-like he knew how to make something out of nothing. Nevertheless, not being quite a Jehovah, he needed, like Archimedes, a fulcrum on which to operate. That fulcrum was "Original Accumulation," that mystic thing, that capitalism draws a sacred veil over, and which Socialism profanely tears the veil from.

How Levi P. acquired his fulcrum may be gathered from the unblushing tale that his admiring biographers tell of him. The tale is thrilling enough for yellow covers; it is long; but without loss to its thrillings it can be told in few words: Raised among the stone farms and thistles of New England, this "pushing" Yankee, a veritable prambling "genius of finance," pushed in a south-westerly direction, and, like a tired and hungry locust, let himself down on the fat land of Gotham. New York pleased him. He looked around and liked it. He spread his "capital"—"push," "cleverness," "thrift," "industry"—and set up a clothing store. He then put all the steam his genius furnished him with into his said "capital"—"push," "cleverness," "thrift," "industry"—and "failed," and in the "Original Accumulation" Portwail the dynasties evolved into the butterfly: Levi P. set up a bank; the capitalist was under full sail; and in the folds of time Duke sons-in-law and Court grand-sons began to take shape. Scindles, not least, is the answer to the question, whence the white parasols and elephants mad with pride sprang up to the capitalist class.

Another American Prince-wedded heiress, a daughter of the Lordlands, the original accumulation of whose family was made in the "snuff business" (no explanation needed), is a fit of that curious hypochondria that at times overcomes the wealth-surfeited spirit of the idle, is said to have exclaimed, as she stepped into her crest-embazoned landau:

Who would have thought it!  
Noses had brought it!

Will the prospective Countess Paul Louis Marie Archambaud Bosson de Talleyrand-Perigord, when she hears the soft rustling of her silk and satin wedding gown, be also overtaken by a hypochondria fit, bringing home to her the fact that what she hears is the transmuted moans of the American working-class, squeezed of their essence to furnish her a coronet and befitting apparel withal? Will her hypochondria break her lips with the exclamation:

Who would have thought it!  
Failures had brought it!—?

## IS BRYAN "GOING GUY?"

Among the picturesque Scotch superstitions mentioned by Walter Scott is that of "going guy." The term is applied to him who suddenly does something wholly contrary to his usual habits and tastes. The act is considered, not a sign of change or reform, but a sure sign of approaching death. If there be anything in this, then the Hon. William Jennings Bryan is on the verge of dissolution.

The "Commoner, William J. Bryan, Editor and Proprietor," with date of August 30, has this editorial paragraph conspicuously on the editorial column:

"When organized labor goes on a political strike and refuses to work for the political supremacy of politicians who cater to trusts and monopolies there will be more hope of success."

What is this but "going guy"?  
A man is judged by the company he keeps. In the measure that he holds a conspicuous place among his company, he symbolizes them. He throws light upon them as a composite picture, and they throw light upon him as single rays focused on one spot. Now, what does the Bryan composite picture represent? The question is answered by examining the separate rays that go to make up the picture.

In '96, Bryan was the nominee of a convention in which Senators Daniel of Virginia and White of California were

the temporary and permanent chairmen, respectively. And who may these two gentlemen be? The latter was instrumental in getting a telegram sent to the former by western railroad magnates during the Pullman strike, urging him to secure Federal aid to put down that "labor riot," on the ground that "row WE have to suffer, to-morrow it may be YOUR turn in the East"; and the former obeyed the summons, "saw" Cleveland, and managed to get him to send Federal troops to Chicago, with Miles at their head to "break the backbone of the strike." Bryan ran for President twice. Around him were grouped not Daniel and White alone, but the silver mine monopolists who shot and were shooting down their men; the copper and lead Montana monopolist Clark; the Cotton Bale Trust director Jones, who incidentally officiated as chairman of Bryan's national committee; Ben Tillman, the rising textile monopolist of South Carolina; Gov. Steiensenberg, of Idaho Bull Pen fame; the Belmont Tennessee Iron and Coal monopoly, of convict-labor fame; Tammany of Ice Trust fame,—and so forth and so on all along the line. All along the line the material, troops to the pedestal on which Bryan was posing were "politicians who cater to trusts and monopolies," together with "Trusts and monopolies themselves." Take these props off, and the pedestal would tumble, along with the poser; remove these single rays from the canvas, and the Bryan picture becomes vacancy; center them on the canvas, and Bryan stands out in full, life-size length and breadth. Bryan, like all other capitalist politicians, is a "caterer to trusts and monopolies."

What, then, does it mean when this politician of capitalism, hitherto breathing capitalism at every pore, now warns against such politicians as himself? Can he be "coming on way"? Scotch common sense takes no stock in such eleventh hour and sudden conversions; it pronounces the thing "going guy."

It is rumored that Mr. Charles Schwab, President of the Steel Trust, is the purchaser of a lot fronting Riverside Drive. The price paid was very nearly a million. See how much the steel strike has affected Schwab! It has been on for several weeks now, and the mills have been practically tied up. Yet so had is the prospect of the Trust that its President can make an outlay of this sum—a sum that is greater than the yearly earnings of 3,000 men. Schwab, instead of being content, is so confident, that he can indulge in a luxury that will cost him, before the steel workers have had enough stolen from them to pay for it, at the very least a couple of millions. While he is spending money in this way, what are the strikers doing? Oh, they are listening with greedy ears to Shaffer's tale that they can "stay out forever."

The "Workers' Call" tries to defend Hyndman by saying that it is a lie that he has left the ranks of the English Socialists. The "Call" bases this strong assertion on the fact that "Justice," London, England, says only that he has resigned from the Executive Board. Hyndman's own letter would have been the thing to consult. In it he not only says he sees no hope for Socialism, but he also insults the whole working class. He refers to himself as one of the "literate educated class" that has at great financial and social loss tried to "do something for the workers." But this, boasts that they are, could not appreciate the sacrifice. Hyndman has turned tail, and that letter, were he to try to remain in the party, should have been sufficient excuse for drumming him out for good and for all.

Richard Croker is so certain of his power here in New York that he is in no hurry to return from Europe. The dust that the "reformers" has raised does not blind him to the fact that Tammany has nothing to fear from them. It is king of corruption, and its place is secure as long as corruption is a necessary accompaniment of social and political life.

Friday a cargo load of five thousand bunches of bananas, was dumped into the river at New Orleans because there was "no market for them." That load would easily have made 100,000 happy, for a time at least. There was sufficient fruit there to feed many, many persons. It is wholesome, nutritious, and a palatable fruit. It is one that people eat with pleasure and satisfaction. To say that there was "no market for it" shows that what should be a cheap and common food is inaccessible to the large proportion of the inhabitants of this country. There is no market because they have no money. They have no money because their wages are small, or else because they have no work. There would be a market for everything that is worth marketing were society on its proper and natural basis.

Tammany has made a clever move in rushing Coler to the front as a "reform" candidate. The Republicans who first hailed him as the advanced guard of "purity" are now prone to look upon him with suspicion. It does not much matter whether or not Coler, or any other "reformed" Democrat, or an unreformed Republican gets in power. They will be put there for the same interests, and they will protect those interests. The interests will not be those of the working class, so the working class cannot vote for such men. The Socialist Labor Party, and the Socialist Labor Party only will have a candidate that can be depended upon to support the interests of the workers.

The "Labor World," a trades union paper of Pittsburg, demands that Shaffer be impeached for treason. Why should he be? During the whole of his career he has upheld pure and simple "unionism," and has done nothing that could be of any lasting injury to the capitalist class. Instead of impeaching him, he should be given a wreath. With a favorable opportunity for victory he has succeeded in landing the strikers in a hole out of which it will take a good many years to crawl, if they ever crawl again.

Joshua Quincy of Mass. is mentioned prominently for the nomination for Governor. Quincy is a "gold Democrat." Mass. has long been looked upon as the last refuge of Bryanism. The suggestion that Quincy run indicates the fact

that the State is swinging in behind Virginia and Pennsylvania.

The raiding spirit has swept over the city, and some persons who have not officially appointed themselves for the work have been engaged in the good work. A farmer came to town the other day, and an interested young man enticed him in to a game of cards. Then another young man impersonated Justice Jerome and "raided the joint." The farmer begged for mercy, and they allowed him to go after witnesses as to his character on condition that he would leave his money as a pledge for his safe delivery. The farmer came back, "Justice Jerome" and the others were gone, and the money also was gone. Let the good work of reform go on. It is all of the same character.

Criminal proceedings are to be commenced against the Tripler Liquid Air Company. Were not the proceedings of the Company already criminal enough?

The injunction against the Egg Canners' Union did not hold after all. The authorities were not solicitous about the welfare of the labor-grinding Goldstein, but they did not wish the Socialist speakers to appear before an audience in that district. So they "protected" Goldstein. But the meeting was held, and other meetings will be held in the near future. This method has two advantages; it not only helps to win a strike, but it also accomplishes good political work.

Perry Heatta, ex-assistant Postmaster General, ex-convict for the disreputable Seventh National Bank, has been quite skillful in recommending the shadiest kinds of shady men. He recommended Neely who did such an artistic job with the Porro Rican postal funds. He also backed Hoeg who was recently arrested for smuggling Chinese over the Mexican border. Birds of a feather—but why has Heatta not been caught?

## Political and Economic.

Some of the newspapers are holding up their largest sized heads and protesting that it is an outrageous state of affairs for Congressmen and Senators to be exploiting the commercial companies that are opening up the Philippines, for their own benefit. Most of the companies owe their standing to the fact that they have strong political backing. What would these papers have? Do they think that politicians are in politics for their health? It is an open field for them, and if their influence amounts to anything, that is, if they can back commerce with the government, they have a right to do so.

The Hamilton, Ohio, "Press," journal of the Butler County trade unions, says that "organized labor will finally win." What will it win? Will it win an advance of a couple of cents a day, or the reduction of the hours of labor by a few minutes a day? These are the only things it has ever asked for, and were it to get them the working class would be as badly off as ever. The pure and simple union offers nothing worthy of the working class, and its "winnings" rightfully belongs to the producers.

The Social Democratic papers are quite violent in their denunciation of the action of the Tampa, Florida, "merchants" who were guilty of driving the striking Cuban Cigar-makers from the town by force. It so happens that the "merchants" and "respectable" law-abiding citizens who were concerned with this crime were members of the International Cigar-makers Union. This "union" had been fighting La Resistencia for some time, but had been unable to make much headway. A few scabs were sent, and more were on the way, but things were made warm for them, and their friends, the "leading citizens," were unable to hold them. Then came the kidnapping of the leaders, and the forcible suppression of the persons left. The International won the city, but it won it by another outrage against the working class. The Social Democracy has taken all the kicks that Organized Scabbery chose to give it. In this matter it must take kicks also, because Organized Scabbery will stand for no questioning of its methods.

The "Outlook" has a little discussion on what it has pleased to call "socialism." The editor of the "Outlook" would do well before continuing the discussion to find out what Socialism is. That would be more intelligent and honest than it is to speak on a thing concerning which he is entirely ignorant.

The "World" claims that it was responsible for the refusal of the Fall River mill owners to cut down wages. Good! The "World" had just about as much to do with it as the "Journal" did in causing the floods in Jersey. Both these papers have claimed about everything that happens. The next thing they will be claiming is that they furnish the news now and then.

The "Workers' Gazette," of Omaha, Nebraska, has a short editorial in which it denies that things are run by the "red button brigade." It claims that its followers are all "socialists," or else have "socialistic leaning or inclinations." They do not seem to lean very hard or incline very far, as they have selected Bryan, Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha "Bee," and a few other representative politicians to speak for them on Labor Day.

The "Labor World," a trades union paper of Pittsburg, demands that Shaffer be impeached for treason. Why should he be? During the whole of his career he has upheld pure and simple "unionism," and has done nothing that could be of any lasting injury to the capitalist class. Instead of impeaching him, he should be given a wreath. With a favorable opportunity for victory he has succeeded in landing the strikers in a hole out of which it will take a good many years to crawl, if they ever crawl again.

## IS THERE ANY EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE IN THE STEEL STRIKE?

It is natural to be struck by tragic incidents, and moralize upon them. The incidents, so common, of workingmen committing suicide for want of work; of mothers disposing of themselves and their little ones for want of bread; of heart-rending scenes, where robust fathers tear themselves from their homes and enlist in the army as their only resource—these and many more instances of wide-spread and deep-reaching want, contrasted with simultaneous manifestations of wanton luxury in the ruling class, are naturally picked up as symptoms, forerunners of an impending social crash. They surely are that. Nevertheless there are things happening of much less lurid color, that, closely considered, point to the existence of a social under-tow infinitely more significant than any other of the many tragic events that quickly catch the eye. Such an event is the present Steel Strike.

What is up? A resistance to threatened wage reductions? No. A demand to enforce higher wages? Again, no. A revolt against some capitalist outrage? Yet, again, no. The struggle is to "unionize" mills not controlled by the Amalgamated Association. Here, accordingly, we have a total absence of the three motives that generally account for the voluntary suffering of a strike inflicted by workmen upon themselves. Any one of those three motives have repeatedly given the labor fakir leader a welcome pretext for calling out the men. The grievances of labor against the employer, permanently in existence under the capitalist system, have rarely, if ever, been sufficient to furnish the fakir with his opportunity. He always had to abide his chance; either wait for a cut-down or some shocking outrage, to set up a demand for higher wages; only then had he a chance. The lure of an increase of earnings, in nine cases out of ten, would act as a center around which all other grievances would crystallize; and the fakir would then make his haul. How, then, comes it that Shaffer has succeeded in pulling out so respectable a number of men, without these hitherto essentials? This is the point.

The theory, quite plausible, and not at all unethically, of Mark Hanna being Shaffer's backer does not answer this particular question. However powerful a capitalist's influence may be over his labor lieutenant, it is not powerful enough to penetrate, through that gentleman, down to the rank and file in quantity sufficiently "convincing" to cause large numbers to throw up their work, without the mirage of higher wages to blind them. That this is what has happened renders this strike truly significant. The answer is that the discontent has sunk so deep and spread so wide, that that recklessness, which marks despair long smothered, has not only cast roots in the land but is bearing fruit.

The steel strikers seek not what there is in it for them. These men have not been trained in the thoughtful school of New Trade Unionism, known in this country as the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The idea of suffering privations, without the prospect of immediate returns, is not an idea that pure and simple Unionism inculcates; near-sighted as it is, it can inculcate only near-sighted ideas. These men have been misdirected and their judgments have been clouded by the prospect of a Socialist Labor Party address, urging them to vote the S. L. P. ticket, even if it could not yet win, and thereby start the ball that would place them in possession of the government, where they could strike off the shackles of their slavery and become co-owners of all the wealth produced would have evolved their decision. "The good to be had is too far off that way," they would have said, and they would have turned in search of some elusive and illusory little thing NOW. That they should now respond to a call to throw themselves out of work, for the purpose, not of securing an immediate advance, but of "unionizing" other shops, and in that round-about way strike again at some future time for the ultimate purpose of raising their wages was too involved a process of reasoning for them. When the mind becomes capable of such synthesis, it is not likely to stop midway; it would have speedily moved on, thrown the silly Parson Shaffer overboard, together with his retinue of the Organized Scabbery, and manfully joined the ranks of the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. They were not yet ripe for that. Their present action betrays smoldering desperation merely.

When degeneration has bred recklessness among the masses, the spark may at any time leap from the embers and start a social conflagration.

## Working the Steel Strike.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 29.—The "Socialist Party," better known as the Kangaroo Social Democracy is trying to make capital out of the steel strike. Through its National Committee—a misnomer for an autonomous state organization—it has issued a circular pledging "moral" and "financial" help to the Amalgamated Association and calling upon all "socialists" in the employ of the Steel Corporation to join the Amalgamated. As the membership of the "Socialist Party" (Kangaroo Social Democracy) is composed mainly of small stockholders, grocers and saloon men who are "conscience" so long as there is profits in it, this bluff has created considerable amusement. The National Committee recommends popular subscriptions as one means of raising funds "to aid" the strikers, and the giving of entertainments on Labor Day, the proceeds to go to the strikers. As it is well known that the "Socialist Party" (Kangaroo Social Democracy) is itself badly in need of funds its magnanimity is considered remarkable.

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Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—I must say I am now at last in dead earnest. I admit I used to have cobwebs in my head, but they have now all been swept away. I did once have a notion, and it lingered long, that some good might be achieved by some good capitalist officeholder. I did, even as late as last election, pick out what I considered good men from among those candidates. I find you are right; they are all alike, and none is worth the powder to blow him to hell with. That "full dinner pail" and the politeness or worse of the Anti-Trusters—this and many more such occurrences have quite cured me. I henceforth am with you, never again shall I vote for a capitalist. I shall only vote for workmen. I'll pick workmen out of all the old parties.

UNCLE SAM.—You started fine. But managed as you always do, to land dextrously back again into the ditch.

B. J.—That's just like you. It seems one can never act to suit you. Your motto seems to be: "You are damned if you do, and you are damned if you don't." Formerly I voted for the capitalists, and you made it your business to give me a laying out regularly; now I am ready to vote for the workers, and you inform me I am back in the ditch.

U. S.—Now, if you will just keep your shirt on one minute and thirty seconds, you will see that you are off all around.

B. J.—I'd like to know how.

U. S.—Have I not again and again told you that at this social crisis, as in all social crises, the question is one of PRINCIPLES, and not of MEN?

B. J.—Well, yes.

U. S.—Have I not again and again shown you the difference there is between a "reform" and a "revolutionary" period?

B. J.—Very well.

U. S.—Has it not always been the burden of my song that in a "reform" period, when the question is merely to improve an existing and settled social system, PRINCIPLE is in abeyance and, personal predilections may prevail?

B. J.—That's all right.

U. S.—But that when a "revolution" is at hand, and the question is, not merely to improve, but to overthrow an existing system that has become unsettled, here, PRINCIPLE becomes paramount.

B. J.—Granted.

U. S.—Stick a pin there, and now look at it from an other side. Do you believe that everybody who voted for Breckenridge in 1860 was a knave?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—Do you imagine that all Abolitionists elected in 1860 were saints on tin wheels?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—Now join two lines of thought. Can you escape the conclusion that when an intelligent man voted in 1860, he was for the platform on which the candidates stood, for the principle represented, and not for the men?

B. J.—I grant that, too.

U. S.—The principles that peeped through every line of the political platform of 1860 were, on the one hand, "slavery shall go," on the other, "slavery shall stay." Our people divided upon those lines. They felt confident that, the same as a shoemaker is chosen for his capacity to make shoes and not for his being or not being a jolly fellow, by voting for a pro-slavery man he would see to it, if elected, that slavery would be kept up; and by voting for an anti-slavery man, he would see to it, if elected, that slavery was abolished. Ain't it?

B. J.—Yes. But for that very reason if I vote for a workingman, makes no difference with what party he happens to be, if elected, he will see to it that wage-slavery is wiped out.

U. S.—Did you ever hear of a fellow, called Benedict Arnold?

B. J.—The damned traitor! I should think I did!

U. S.—And did you ever hear of a son of Benjamin Franklin who was Colonial Governor of New Jersey, and stood by the British crown?

B. J.—Yes. He was a blot on the name of the great Franklin.

U. S.—And did you never hear of the native-born Tories, who in Trinity Church of New York, used to pray, during the Revolution, for George III., instead of George Washington?

B. J.—I did; the scoundrels!

U. S.—Were not all these people American colonists?

B. J.—Certainly.

U. S.—Suppose some one were to have told you during our Revolution, "I am going to place confidence henceforth only in American colonists. Wherever I shall find an American colonist I shall back him up against the British Crown." Would you not have kicked the fellow into kingdom come?</







## OFFICIAL

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—**  
Henry Kahn, Secretary, 2-6 New Road  
street, New York.

**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA**  
—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 110 Dundas  
street, Market square, London, Ontario.  
**NEW YORK LAB. & NEWS COMPANY—**  
2-6 New Road street. (The Party's literary  
agency.)

**NOTICE—**For technical reasons, no Party  
conventions can be held in that are not in  
this office Tuesday, 10 p. m.

## National Executive Committee.

Special meeting held on August 21st,  
at 2-6 New Road street, absent without  
excuse, Hammer, P. Flebger in the  
chair. R. Katz, elected Recording  
Secretary, pro tem. The financial re-  
port for the week ending August 17th  
showed receipts \$37.98; expenditures  
\$19.71.

A circular was submitted urging the  
sections of the Party to push the sale  
of the Socialist Almanac. The same  
was endorsed.

A committee of the Board of Trustees  
of the DAILY PEOPLE was present to  
place before the N. E. C., the neces-  
sity of an urgent appeal to the mem-  
bership for the purpose of ridding the  
Party of the balance of the indebted-  
ness on the machinery. Resolved to en-  
dorse and countersign a circular about  
to be issued.

Communications were read from Det-  
roit, Mich., about the local movement;  
from Ill. State Committee, relative to  
the circuit agitation; from Omaha, Neb.,  
to the effect that the section there has  
been revived and promises to do good  
work; from Troy, N. Y., asking that a  
speaker be sent to remain for a month  
and cover surrounding towns. Comrade  
F. Campbell, has been detailed for that  
work. From Syracuse, Denver, Los  
Angeles, relative to local conditions.  
Section Fall River reported election of  
officers. The Mass. State Committee asked  
for a German speaker and the Sec-  
retary was instructed to secure one.

Charters were granted to Sections Ho-  
boken, North Hudson and South Hudson  
all of them located in Hudson Co., N. J.,  
and formerly belonging to Section  
Hudson County. Because of the large  
extent of territory, it was held that  
better work could be done if each town  
in the county had a section of its own.  
A charter was also granted to Section  
Cambridge, Mass.

Upon request of Section Mesa Co.,  
Colo., a local paper started by comrade  
Hutchinson, was endorsed and the Colo.  
State Committee appointed to supervise  
the same.

An appeal of E. L. Cranfill, expelled  
by Section Augusta, Ga., was referred  
to a sub-committee for investigation to-  
gether with the statement of the section,  
the committee to report at next meeting.  
Adjourned.

**RUDOLPH KATZ,**  
Rec. Sec. pro tem.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. held  
on August 20th at 2-6 New Road st.,  
A. G. H. in the chair. Absent with-  
out excuse, Forbes, Hammer and Klein.  
The financial report for the week end-  
ing August 24th showed receipts in the  
amount of \$16.01; expenditures \$20.08.

Abstracts of the argument made by  
Section New York on the one hand and  
by the N. Y. State Committee on the  
other hand, relative to the question as to  
whether the expulsion of a member vacates  
any office such expelled member may  
hold at the meeting of the N. E. C. on  
Aug. 10th, were submitted and order-  
ed published.

Section Utica, N. Y., asked to have  
its jurisdiction extended to cover Oneida  
County and its charter changed accord-  
ingly. Approved.

Other communications were received  
from Abington, Mass., relative to Mass.  
ballot law; from Newark, bearing upon  
the Sprague strike; from Milwaukee,  
Wis., reporting reinstatement of mem-  
bers; from Cleveland and Canton, Ohio,  
relative to the Middle West Circuit;  
from New Bedford, Mass., bearing upon  
local conditions.

Charters were granted to new sections  
at Waterbury, Conn., and Concord, N. H.,  
A charter application from Ada, Minn.,  
was laid over pending further infor-  
mation to be obtained from the  
Minn. State Committee.

The committee on the appeal of Cran-  
fill from the decision of Section Augusta  
(Ga.), made its report and submitted its  
findings. The report recommends that  
the section be ordered to reinstate Cran-  
fill on the ground that he was not given  
a trial, which violation of the constitu-  
tion is admitted by the section. In view  
of such gross violation of party laws and  
regulations, the committee recommends  
that the appeal be sustained. Upon mo-  
tion, it was so ordered. Adjourned.

**RUDOLPH KATZ,**  
Rec. Sec. pro tem.

## Minnesota S. E. C.

Regular meeting Minnesota State Exec-  
utive Committee August 3rd.

Present—A. W. Johnson, Hall, Van  
Leur, Worm, S. Johnson and Secretary  
Davidson.

Absent—Spettel and P. Lindborn.  
Van Leur chairman.

Report from auditing committee received  
and referred back to committee. Let-  
ters from Chicago, Ill., Cleveland, Ohio,  
Red Lake Falls, Ada and Independence,  
Minn., were read and acted upon. Finan-  
cial reports from Sections Duluth, Win-  
ona, Minneapolis and Lake City were  
received and accepted. Receipts for July  
\$6.48; expenses, \$1.01.

**A. WORM,** Rec. Sec'y.

## Special Minnesota S. E. C.

Special meeting of Minnesota State Ex-  
ecutive Committee.

Present—Van Leur, Hall, P. Lindborn,  
J. W. Johnson, S. Johnson, Spettel and  
Secretary Davidson.

Application for charter signed by  
twelve persons from Ada, Minn., was  
received. Moved and carried that the  
S. E. C. recommends the granting of a  
charter to the signers of the above ap-  
plication.

**A. WORM,** Secretary.

Financial Report of Daily People Festi-  
val Held March 17th, 1901 at  
Grand Central Palace.

## RECEIPTS.

From Fair and auctions.....\$561.32  
Sale of tickets at box-office.....211.75  
Sale of tickets by organizations.....796.00  
List check tickets.....308.50  
Donations:  
B. Haug, Phila., Pa.....50  
Thos. Jacobs, New Jersey.....2.00  
T. Walsh.....20  
Section Syracuse.....3.00  
Mike Devine Alliance.....3.00  
Socialists.....3.25

Total.....\$1,880.52

## EXPENSES.

For music.....\$328.00  
Vauderville talent.....15.00  
Hat box help.....21.00  
Printing.....42.30  
Advertisements.....38.07  
Rent for Hall.....200.00  
Steinway & Co., use of piano.....6.00  
Loan to Entertainment Commit-  
tee.....25.00  
Material for banner.....10.58  
Miscellaneous.....41.46

Total.....\$728.01

Total income.....\$1,880.52

Total expenses.....728.01

Balance.....\$1,161.51

## F. MACHAUER, Treas.

Audited and found correct:  
H. B. FRIEDMAN and  
M. POERLAND, Auditors.

General Committee, Section New York  
Socialist Labor Party.

Meeting held Saturday, August 24, at  
2-6 New Road street.

Chairman—Stephen D. Cooper.  
Vice-Chairman—Joseph Scheurer.

Nine new delegates were seated.  
Five new members were admitted.

The action of the City Executive Com-  
mittee in electing committees to conduct  
the agitation among voters of various  
languages was endorsed.

The ruling of the City Executive Com-  
mittee on Article 11, Section 14 of the  
Party Constitution that "A member is  
in good standing up to the first meeting  
in the fourth month for which he has  
failed to pay dues" was endorsed.

The entertainment committee reported  
it had leased Grand Central  
Palace for Thanksgiving Day, for an  
entertainment to be held for the benefit  
of the DAILY PEOPLE.

It also reported on the entertainment  
of March 17: receipts, \$180.84; expenses,  
\$728.01; balance, \$1162.83.

The resignation of D. L. Campbell  
from the City Executive Committee was  
accepted.

Daniel De Leon reported he had ap-  
peared as instructed before the National  
Executive Committee, and that the N.  
E. C. had decided "All offices held by a  
Party member become vacant upon his  
expulsion from the Party." He gave a  
succinct review of the arguments pre-  
sented to the N. E. C.

The report was received and adopted.  
**A. C. KIHN,** Sec'y.

## Amsterdam Elects Delegates.

At a primary of the Socialist La-  
bor Party held in this city, August  
24, Comrade's Duncan and Arthur Play-  
ford were elected to represent Section  
Amsterdam at the Fourth Judicial  
District Convention.

Section Amsterdam would like to  
have this convention held in this city  
in September.

**F. PLAYFORD**  
Sec'y.

## Dalton's Itinerary for New Jersey.

The following is the itinerary of Com-  
rade Dalton, National Organizer for New  
Jersey, from August 1 to Sept. 15.

The local organizer, or comrades will  
arrange for meetings and publish the same  
in the DAILY PEOPLE, covering the  
time allotted them.

Essex County, Sept. 1 to 5, inc.  
Hoboken, Sept. 6 to 7, inc.  
Town of Union, Sept. 8 to 9, inc.  
Jersey City, Sept. 10 to 11.

Bergen County:  
Fort Lee, Sept. 12.  
Hackensack, Sept. 13.  
Carlstadt, Sept. 14.

**MORITZ HOFFMAN,**  
Sec'y pro tem, N. J. State Committee.

## B. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburgh.

Workingmen of Allegheny County are  
invited to attend these lectures, which  
are regularly being held every Sunday,  
3 p. m., at Socialist Labor Party Head-  
quarters, 111 Market street.

Sunday, Sept. 8—Thos. Lawry, "La-  
bor Laws."

Sunday, Sept. 15—Geo. A. Brown,  
"Labor and Politics."

Sunday, Sept. 22—S. Schulberg,  
"Value, Price and Profit."

Sunday, Sept. 29—H. A. J. Brown,  
"Society's Economic Development."

## AGITATION COMMITTEE.

Itinerary of the Organizer of the Middle  
West Circuit, Comrade Philip Veal.

Itinerary of the organizer of the Middle  
West Circuit, Comrade Philip Veal:  
Cincinnati, September 4 to 7.  
Newport, Ky., and vicinity—September  
8th to 13th.

Louisville—September 14th to 22nd.  
Sections are requested to make ar-  
rangements accordingly.

**JOHN D. GOERKE,**  
Secretary Middle West Circuit.

## Attention, Section Milwaukee!

An important meeting of Section Mil-  
waukee will be held at Kaiser's Hall,  
300 Fourth street, Monday, September  
9. Every member should be present.  
Important business is to be transacted.

**HANS HILLMANN,**  
Organizer.

Financial Report of Middle-West Circuit  
for August.

## RECEIPTS.

August:  
5, From Philip Veal for liter-  
ature sold.....\$4.10  
5, From Indiana S.E.C., per E.  
Vievegh.....10.00  
5, From Fred Brown for 100  
copies of literature.....2.50  
10, From Ivor Larson, Lisbon,  
N. Dak.....2.00  
10, From Minnesota S.E.C., per  
Chas. G. Davidson, the  
following amounts: Sec-  
tion Minneapolis, \$4.50;  
Section Winona, \$4.00;  
Section Duluth, \$3.00;  
Sam Johnson on sub. list,  
\$2.00; Henry Kauffer, Red  
Lake Falls, \$1.00, total.....19.50  
19, From Wisconsin S.E.C., per  
J. Vierthaler.....10.00  
22, From Illinois S.E.C., per M.  
M. Hiltner.....8.50  
24, From Philip Veal, for liter-  
ature sold.....15.35  
26, From Illinois S.E.C., per M.  
Hiltner.....6.05

Total.....\$78.60

## EXPENDITURES.

5, To Philip Veal, for week  
ending Aug. 3.....\$27.75  
12, To Postage.....53  
13, To Philip Veal for week  
ending Aug. 10.....18.50  
14, To special delivery stamp.....10  
14, To P.O. money order charges.....10  
21, To Philip Veal, for week  
ending Aug. 17.....18.25  
21, To New York Labor News  
Company, for literature.....14.70  
21, To P.O. money order charges.....20  
22, Postage.....10  
24, To Philip Veal for week  
ending Aug. 24.....21.35  
26, To P.O. money order charges.....8

Total.....\$101.66

Balance on hand, Aug. 1.....\$33.20

Total receipts.....78.60

Balance on hand Sept. 1.....\$11.80

Balance on hand Sept. 1.....\$10.14

## LITERATURE ACCOUNT.

Received from New York La-  
bor News Co., July 22, 530 copies  
Sold by Philip Veal up to  
Aug. 24.....407 copies

On hand Aug. 24.....33 copies

Indebtedness of the Circuit to the  
Ohio State Executive Committee, \$20.00.

**JOHN D. GOERKE,** Sec'y.

## Rhode Island State Convention.

There will be a State Convention of  
the S. L. P. Sunday, September 15th  
at 3 p. m., at Textile Hall, Olneyville,  
for the purpose of nominating candi-  
dates for State offices to be voted for  
Tuesday, November 5th let every com-  
rade be on hand. It is your duty to  
be present ready to work. Don't for-  
get the date, September 15th.

**THOMAS F. HERRICK,**  
For R. I. S. C.

Pittsburg District Alliance, D. A. 15,  
S. T. & L. A.

Will hold its regular meeting Sunday,  
Sept. 8, 10.30 a. m., at S. L. P. hall, 111  
Market street, Pittsburg. All delegates  
should attend as business of importance  
will be transacted.

**S. SCHULBERG,** Organizer.

## Pic-Nic in Cleveland.

Section Cleveland will close the picnic  
season on Sunday, September 15, with a  
grand picnic to be held in Hungaria  
Park, Clark avenue, with a good pro-  
gramme. Doors open 2.30 p. m.; tickets  
can be procured from all party members,  
at 25c., admitting lady and gentleman.  
At the garden entrance 25c. a person.

**COMMITTEE.**

## Section Union County, N. J.

The outing of Section Union County  
has been postponed until Sunday, Sep-  
tember 8. The affair will be held at  
Breda's Woods, Chandler avenue, Ro-  
selle. Tickets, including refreshments, \$1  
There will be prize shooting, games for  
young and old.

Take West Jersey street car; get off  
at Chandler avenue. Fare, five cents.

## Richmond County—Call for Conventions.

The County and Borough conven-  
tion of the Socialist Labor Party for  
the County and Borough of Richmond  
will be held at the headquarters of  
Section Richmond County S. L. P.,  
Jewett avenue near Bennet street,  
West New Brighton, Staten Island,  
on Saturday, September 14, 1901, at  
7:30 o'clock p. m.

**B. CLARK,**  
Organizer.

## Aldermanic Nominations.

The conventions of the Socialist  
Labor Party for the Aldermanic dis-  
tricts of Richmond Borough will be  
held as follows:

For the 71st Aldermanic district, at  
73 York avenue, New Brighton, on  
Monday, September 16, 1901, at 7:30  
o'clock p. m.

For the 72d Aldermanic district, at  
the residence of H. M. Stocky, Todt  
Hill Road, near Richmond Turnpike,  
Castleton Corner, Staten Island, on  
Friday, September 13, 1901, at 7:30  
o'clock p. m.

For the 73d Aldermanic district, at  
the headquarters of Section Richmond  
County S. L. P., Jewett avenue, near  
Bennet street, West Brighton, on Sat-  
urday, September 14, 1901, at 8  
o'clock p. m.

**B. CLARK,**  
Organizer.

NEWS FROM  
THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The news from the Field of Labor  
for the week ending Saturday, August  
31st was remarkable for the increased  
number of new and threatened strikes  
recorded. Besides these strikes there was  
also a number of injunctions, shut downs  
and other incidents, reflecting the num-  
ber of unemployed that are worthy of  
note, as indicating the intensity of the  
class struggle and the present condition  
of labor.

The strikes referred to involved a num-  
ber of questions, such as the payment of  
overtime, the reinstatement of discharg-  
ed employees, the right to organize for  
the unionizing of shops, advance of wages  
and payment of back wages, against a  
reduction of wages, the use of machin-  
ery, and in retaliation of injunctions is-  
sued.

The last mentioned strike, which is  
unique in its way, was inaugurated by  
the employees of the W. B. Conkley Co.,  
at Hammond, Ind. This firm had its  
striking pressmen enjoined on Satur-  
day, August 21st, with the injunction re-  
sulting. The Conkley Co. met this  
move by another novel procedure, the  
outcome of which is awaited with inter-  
est. It instigated a suit for \$20,000 dam-  
ages against James A. Russell, an ex-  
foreman, formerly in its employ, whom,  
it is claimed, incited the original strike.

Thirty-five buffers and polishers em-  
ployed by the Greenpoint Metallic Bed  
Co., Brooklyn, E. D., struck to union-  
ize the shop, which, it is claimed, was  
about to be filled with cheap labor.  
Twenty-two girls at Bulcher and Bulch-  
er's cigar factory, Springfield, O., struck  
against change of piece-work scale, re-  
ducing wages one-third; a small army of  
painters employed by Armour & Co., at  
the stock yards, Chicago, Ill., struck  
for increase of wages from 17 1/2 to 22 1/2  
cents an hour. Compromise of 20 cents  
was offered and refused. The employees  
of the Pittsburg, Johnstown, Ebsen-  
burg and Eastern Railway, Pa., all went  
on strike to compel payment of back wages.

The textile workers of Columbia, South  
Carolina, struck in the principal mills of  
the city against an iron clad agreement  
which compels them individually to ab-  
jure the union. The mill owners have re-  
taliated by swearing out writs of eject-  
ments against their striking tenants,  
from the dwellings owned by the mills  
and leased to the operatives for two  
weeks at a time.

The prospects of victory on the part of  
the operatives are not bright. The pro-  
duction of cotton goods has been carried  
to excess in the South. Furthermore,  
there is no market for their goods, as  
the same overproduction afflicts China,  
where the products of southern mills are  
mainly sold. Curtailment to last for  
months has been urged and the strike  
will likely prove beneficial to the mills,  
by causing curtailment. Meanwhile the  
mills don't want tenants who are not  
working and can't pay rent.

Three thousand six hundred miners em-  
ployed by the Central Coal and Coke  
Company, the Western Mining Company,  
which is the fuel department of the Mis-  
souri Pacific, and the fuel department of  
the Kansas and Texas Railroads decid-  
ed to strike September 1st for recogni-  
tion of the United Mine Workers' Un-  
ion.

The miners in the coal creek district,  
Knoxville, Tennessee, quit work to en-  
force the renewal of the wage-scale,  
which the operators refuse to sign, and  
which expired August 31st.

Hopkins County, Ky., miners are also  
on strike. The capitalist reports from  
that vicinity, which are most likely un-  
true, are very lurid. They depict the min-  
ers as armed with rifles, holding up non-  
unionists on the highways and perpetrat-  
ing all sorts of lawlessness in their ef-  
forts to win. To cap the climax it is  
claimed that all the mines in the coun-  
try are running regularly with full forces.

From this it appears that the lurid ac-  
counts are lies and that the miners are  
not interfering unlawfully with the non-  
union men.

Seven hundred employees, the entire  
force of the McClintock-Marshall Com-  
pany, at Rankin, Pa., struck for time and  
a half for overtime work, an advance of  
ten per cent in wages, the reinstatement  
of a discharged committeeman and the  
abolition of the checking-off system. The  
strike was settled by granting the in-  
crease demanded and abolishing the  
checking-off system. It is probable that  
were it not for the cowardly action of  
some so-called "union" men, who scabbed  
it, all the demands would have been con-  
ceded, resulting therefore, in a complete  
and not a partial victory for the strikers.

Nineteen hundred employes of the pack-  
ing houses in South Omaha, have de-  
manded an increase of wages. The  
packers were given until Labor Day, to  
sign the scale. A strike is likely to fol-  
low a refusal to do so.

The Journeymen Bakers and Confection-  
ers' International Union is said to be  
preparing a general strike against the  
bakers' combination. A new bread-  
kneading machine is said to be the cause  
of the impending trouble.

A building trades war is threatened in  
New Orleans. Both sides are lining up  
for the fray, which will be for and  
against shorter hours and more pay.

Injunctions were issued against the  
steel strikers at Canal Dover and Cin-  
cinnati, Ohio. The striking machinists  
at Chicago have decided to ignore the  
injunction issued against them, claiming  
that it does not apply to them and is null  
and void, as they are not resorting to vio-  
lence and are acting within the law. It  
will be interesting to watch the result  
of "such presumption."

The window glass combine held a con-  
ference at Indianapolis, at which at-  
tempts were made to extend the shut  
down of mills to November 1st or two  
months longer than usual. Overproduc-  
tion is said to be the cause. The exten-  
sion will likely go into effect. The Smelt-  
ing Trust has closed down another one  
of its plants at Kansas City. The South-  
ern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads  
are consolidating traffic agencies in seven  
territories. Hundreds of employes are be-  
ing discharged as a consequence. Re-  
ports from the middle west tell of the re-

turn of thousands of disappointed men  
who had gone to the two Dakotas in  
search of work during harvest time.  
These men claim that the false prospects  
of work have lured so many of the un-  
employed into the two Dakotas that the  
labor market there is greatly overcrowd-  
ed and that there are thousands of pen-  
iless and starving men stranded there  
as a consequence.

Thus it goes and will continue to go  
as long as capitalism prevails. There is  
but one remedy for all the ills that af-  
flict the working class and that is the  
inauguration of Socialism. Hasten then  
the Social Revolution! On with the So-  
cialist Republic!

## OLD MEN NOT WANTED.

A Fact Which Gives an Opening for a  
Large Industry.

Along the Bowery and Park Row,  
and in the many malodorous base-  
ments on the East Side, there are in-  
numerable barber shops where you can  
get a shave for three cents and a  
hair cut for five cents. The operation  
is usually successful, it takes better  
than vaccination, and its effects are last-  
ing. But it is not the shaving that is  
the most interesting thing. The largest  
sign in the shops and outside of  
them bears this announcement, "MUS-  
TACHE DYED TEN CENTS."

The sign tells a tale of woe. It tells  
of the tragedy of the working class.  
A workman must resort to dye in  
order to conceal his age. The eternally  
juvenile leading man might try to  
conceal from the matinee girl that age  
was creeping surely upon him. But  
these men would not go to such bar-  
ber shops.

There can be no doubt but that they  
are intended for the working class,  
and for the working class only. There  
can also be no doubt but that they  
are well patronized, because all make  
a specialty of it.

One of the barbers explained the  
reason. "You see," said he, "Men can't  
get along without it. We're a neces-  
sity. Why, sometimes I take in more  
in a day on dyeing than I get in a week  
in all other things combined. There  
will sometimes be a dozen waiting to  
be touched up. They pay their dime,  
too, without a murmur."

"Why? Well, if they didn't need it,  
they wouldn't take it. These fellows  
are all looking for work, and a gray  
mustache lets them out almost before  
they are let in. The boss looks at  
the white hair, and tells them they are  
too old. That is why they come here.  
They are dyed, and then they go and  
face it again. If they get the job  
they come pretty frequently to be  
touched up so that they can hold it."

"Then there are other men who  
have jobs, but who know that they will  
be fired if they show their age.  
They have to come here so that they  
can look young in the eyes of the boss.  
The dye don't make their stiff legs  
any more limber, nor take the kinks  
out of their back, but it is a consol-  
ation to them to think they are fool-  
ing the boss."

"Some of the men don't strike any-  
thing dye, or no dye. They come here  
and we make them as pretty as a  
twenty year old. We give them a nice  
glossy black or brown upon lip, and  
turn them loose. In a couple of weeks  
they return, with the color faded and  
the white showing through so that  
it is more noticeable than ever. Then  
we do the trick all over again. I had  
one man come here twice a month  
last winter and spring. He was  
hopeful to the last, but they found  
him not long ago in the East River.  
He was a carpenter, and a pretty de-  
cent fellow, came from up the State  
and left a family there. Luck was  
against him, and he got just enough  
money to drag along here, but not  
enough to drag away. When he came  
to the end of the rope he cut it, and  
it was all off with him."

"Then we have the bum actor. Say,  
do you know what becomes of all the  
pins made? No! I don't either.  
People ask that question pretty often.  
No body knows. But I know what be-  
comes of some of the actors that lose  
their toe-clip. The fellow in the variety  
theatre don't last long. The fellow  
that opens the door and plays small  
parts don't last long. Some of the fel-  
lows that play big parts don't last long,  
either. They come in here when they  
are old and down on their luck, and  
we do what we can for them."